

As to the young folks, we had every reason to be pleased with them. James Mitchell is a fine boy, an excellent scholar, and has a good knowledge of the Persian; he also knows Tartar and Russian. John is not much behind his brother; and if the Lord be pleased to confer his grace upon them, they will both make excellent missionaries. Mr. Dickson has very fine children: the two eldest girls are very good scholars and may soon be useful in the Mission. The younger children are also well. Mr. Glen's four sons and Mr. Galloway's boy and girl, are going on very well; they were perfectly delighted to hear the little things reading and translating in different languages, and in seeing how well they wrote English, Russian, and Persian. Every attention is also paid to their religious instruction, and the elder children have certainly a very good acquaintance with the Scriptures. Indeed, of all things at Astrachan, the school pleased us most; and our greatest hope is in regard to the Mission arising from it. We cannot but notice Miss Scott, in connection with the school, as the progress which the young folks have made is, in a great measure, to be ascribed to the pains and care with which she watches over them. Her element is the school-room; and she loves the children, and the children love her.

Karass.

Karass, as a Station, has certainly not that importance which it had when the Mission was first established; but we think it sufficiently important to deserve the vigorous support of the Society. Scarcely a day passes, on which the Missionaries have not visits from the Natives to whom they have an opportunity of preaching the Gospel; and there are several villages in the immediate neighbourhood, which can easily be visited two or three times a week.

Mr. Jack has made some considerable progress in the languages; he speaks a little Russian and German, and can converse with some ease in the Tartar; to this last he is directing all his attention during the present winter, that he may be able to commence his active labours among the natives in the spring; with a little more experience, we have every reason to think that he will make an excellent Missionary. Mr. Galloway is a pious and sensible man, and preaches in Tartar quite fluently; every moment of his time ought to be devoted to Missionary work: we saw much of him, as he accompanied us as far as Kasub, and were much pleased with him. Mr. Paterson is a sensible and good man; has a good knowledge of the Tartar, Russian and German; understands the business of the Colony completely; and, with the good management of his wife, adds not a little to its respectability in the eyes of strangers who visit it.

Crimea.

Your Missionaries in the Crimea will, doubtless have informed you, that we spent some days with them at Bakhchessai, and afterwards made the tour of the south coast with them; which gave us an opportunity of seeing more of our friends, than we otherwise could have enjoyed. The days which we spent in the company of these excellent men, were the happiest that we spent during the whole of this long journey.

We were much pleased with Dr. Ross. His unfeigned piety, missionary zeal, prudence and suavity of manners, endeared him to us, and must endear him to all with whom he has any thing to do. The knowledge which he has acquired of the different languages, bears ample testimony to his diligence since he came to Russia. He speaks the Russian better than any of your Missionaries whom we have yet met; and with a little more exercise, he will be able to transact business in it with ease. His knowledge of the German is respectable, considering the little time he has been able to devote to it. The Tartar he speaks with considerable fluency; and as the whole of his time will be devoted to the Turkish during his residence at Astrachan this winter, we have no doubt that he will have a good knowledge of it by the time that he returns to the Crimea.

The favorable opinion which we had formed of Mr. Carruthers' missionary qualifications during his residence in Petersburg, was much heightened by what we saw of him in the Crimea. We found him busy in acquiring, along with his brethren, a knowledge of the pure Turkish, which is spoken at Bakhchessai, in order to qualify himself for the work to which he is called. The proficiency which he has already made is very considerable.

On the whole, we are fully persuaded that you could not have chosen two men better qualified for superintending the affairs of the proposed Institution.

Nazran.

In Vladikavkaz, we met with our dear friend, Mr. Blyth; and went with him to his station at Nazran. He is truly an excellent Missionary; and if the Lord spare his valuable life, we may expect great things from him. He has completely gained the confidence of the people, and they already begin to look upon him as a father and a friend. We were much pleased to find that he has a warm affection for them, and is perfectly satisfied that the Lord has called him to labour among them. He is labouring hard at their language, and can make himself understood by them on various subjects tolerably well. They are a fine race of people, extremely clever; and, having no religious system, we may reasonably hope, that as soon as he is able to speak to them on religious subjects with some degree of fluency, they will not be averse to listen to his instructions.

CALCUTTA.

Extract from a Quarterly Letter from the Junior Baptist Brethren, dated Oct. 12, 1821.

The Harmony of the Gospels (by Mr. Yates) in Bengalee, is now very nearly completed, five parts out of six having been already published, and part of the sixth having been printed. The first two numbers are entirely exhausted, having been used as reading books in many Bengalee schools, besides being distributed as tracts after preaching in various parts of Bengal. It is probable that we may shortly reprint this work complete in one volume, as an acceptable present to enquirers and native Christians.

We have lately printed at the expense of a Hindoo gentleman, an English translation of a pamphlet of considerable size, against the prevailing system of Hindoo idolatry. It was originally written in Bengalee by a native of considerable talent, and was translated by brother Schmidt a missionary of the Church of England Society. The author, we regret to say, is since dead, but we trust, his work will long continue to be useful by exciting doubts in the minds of his countrymen as to the truth of their present system, and thus preparing them to consider, with less prejudice, the superior pretensions of the gospel.

The circulation of tracts and the preaching of the gospel in various parts of this city, have excited considerable interest among the natives, and several of the most respectable of them have lately united to defray the expense of a periodical publication, intended to defend the cause of refined Hindoism. Of this work, called the Brahminical Magazine, or the Brahmin and Missionary, two numbers have been published, and although they manifest great ignorance of the faith, and contain much misrepresentation of the motives of the missionaries they attack, we cannot but rejoice in the investigation, to which we have no doubt the publication will lead. We hope the perusal of these and similar publications, will tend to arouse the more thinking Hindoos from that sloth and indifference to all religion which so generally mark the character of their countrymen.

As it regards the printing department, a great number and variety of works have issued from the press since the date of the abstract in your report for 1821. During the two years which have elapsed since that was drawn up, we have printed as follows:

Religious tracts, in Bengalee, Hindoostanee, Hindoowee, and Sunscrit, 23,600
School books in English, Bengalee, Sunscrit, or Hindoowee, 29,350
Religious or literary works, Reports of benevolent societies, &c. in English, 14,600
67,550

Besides these, we have printed editions of some considerable works, such as brother Yates' Sunscrit Grammar, Vocabulary, and Reader; Murray and Carpenter's Spelling Books, and Williams' Precursor's Assistant; Doddridge's Rise and Progress; Br. Lawson's Missionary Hymnbook, &c. All these, as they tend to render more easy the attainment of Oriental literature, or to afford facilities for the good education, or growth in religion, of those around us, have a more or less direct bearing upon our missionary exertions.

We are now comfortably settled in our new chapel, encumbered but with a trifling debt, and our regular congregation appears gradually on the increase. We have lately received several additions to our church, and have reason to be thankful, amidst some severe trials we have lately had to sustain, for the spiritual unity, unanimity, and zeal which we observe among its members.

In exertions now making for the promotion of knowledge and morality by other societies than those professedly Missionary we cannot but rejoice. Amongst these institutions the School-book Society is entitled to the highest rank. This Society alone has, during the last four years, paid for the printing of no less than one hundred and twenty-seven thousand school books in various languages, (two thirds of which, probably, have been distributed,) all excluding idolatry, communicating useful knowledge, and enforcing moral principles. The direct intellectual and moral influence which the distribution of so many works must produce on the minds of those who read them, independent of the ability communicated by them for reading and understanding books more decidedly of a Christian character, is too important not to be contemplated with interest and delight. And when we add to these works the school books published and distributed by other associations, with the large number of scripture and religious tracts issued by Bible and Missionary associations, we cannot doubt that He, who seldom allows any means agreeable to his will to be tried in vain, is bringing on, though gradually, a revolution in the minds of many; the discovery of which at a future period, shall excite the grateful thanksgiving of his servants.

Domestic Missionary Intelligence.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The last Report of the Prudential Committee, as prepared for the Missionary Herald, and further abridged for the Recorder, was commenced in our 45th No.—The Herald for December contains a further abstract of the Report on the state of the Mission in the Island of Ceylon, and among the Cherokee Indians.

The Report notices very tenderly the loss sustained by the former of these Missions in the death of that "most excellent and faithful helper" Mrs. Poor. Her memory is blessed. "Mr. Richards has been able to pursue a course of steady usefulness, though his health has experienced considerable depression at different times, and he has appeared nigh unto death. The health of Mr. Woodward, which was very feeble in the summer of 1821, has been greatly benefited by his voyage to Madras and Calcutta. He has resumed the duties of his station.

The CEYLON MISSION occupies five different stations; they are thus described in the Report:

Station of Talpally.
This place is nine miles north from Jaffnapatam.
Rev. James Richards, } Missionaries.
Rev. Daniel Poor, }
Nicholas Permander, Native Preacher.

The Charity Boarding School for Heathen Children, contains 23 boys and six girls. There are seven free schools for heathen children, containing 315 boys, and 14 girls. Five natives are members of the church, having been admitted by baptism, after a public profession of their faith, and evidence of their having received the truth in love. From the journal transmitted by Mr. Poor, it appears, that his unwearied labors have been attended with many encouraging indications. Though, in many instances, the natives have discovered great hostility to the truth; in some cases there have been evidences of a serious disposition to inquire concerning religion. There can be no reasonable doubt, that the more intelligent heathens consider their superstitions in danger, and the future prevalence of Christianity as a very probable event. Interviews have been sought with the Brahmins and the people, at the temple, in the high ways, and in the fields. The aged and the young, the rich and the poor, have been warned to flee from the wrath to come, and invited to accept of a free pardon, according to the terms of the Gospel. The need of Divine agency has been felt and acknowledged. The promises of the Scripture in behalf of the heathen have been importunately pleaded in the midst of pagans; and cheering tokens have been received, that the Great Head of the Church has kindly regarded the labors and prayers of his servants.

In addition to the five persons referred to above, as added to the church, there are three others, stated in the Report as having since been added, viz: two girls in the boarding school, Marial and Chelley, and a young man employed in the family of Mr. Richards.

Station of Batticotta.
Seven miles west by north from Jaffnapatam.
Rev. Benjamin C. Meigs, } Missionaries.
Rev. Henry Woodward, }
Gabriel Tissera, a native convert in communion with the church, and now a licensed preacher of the Gospel.

The Charity Boarding School contains 22 boys and four girls; and four schools for the gratuitous instruction of heathen children contain 180 boys, and two girls.

The same course of labors is pursued here, as at the other stations; but no details have come to hand as in preceding years.

Station of Oodoville.

Five miles north from Jaffnapatam.
Rev. Miron Winslow, Missionary.
Francis Malleappa, a native convert in communion, now a licensed preacher. The Charity Boarding School contains 11 boys and three girls. Five native free schools contain 250 boys & 6 girls.

In consequence of Mr. Woodward's ill health, it was considered necessary that the new station at Mapey should enjoy the labors of some other of the Missionaries. This service was assigned to Mr. Spaulding, who of course left Oodoville, and took up his residence at Mapey. On Mr. Woodward's return from Calcutta, he was assigned to Batticotta, where Mrs. Woodward had resided during his absence.

Station of Panditripo.

Nine miles N. W. from Jaffnapatam.
Rev. John Scudder, Missionary & Physician.
George Koch, a youth of Dutch extraction, a member of the church, assists Dr. Scudder in his medical services, as well as in communicating religious instruction. The Charity Boarding School for Heathen Children contains 16 boys and two girls; and three free schools contain 125 boys and four girls. One native convert, besides George

Koch, is a member of the church. The last letter mentions, that a lad in the boarding school was a candidate for admission to the communion.

Many opportunities of evangelical labor are afforded in the villages adjacent to this station.

Dr. Scudder finds numerous ways of access to the natives, in consequence of his medical skill, & his disposition to relieve suffering wherever it exists.

Station of Manepay.

Four miles & a half, N. by W. from Jaffnapatam.
Rev. Levi Spaulding, Missionary.

Philip Matthew, a native convert, now a licensed preacher of the Gospel. Five native schools contain 245 boys and eight girls. This is a new station, Mr. Woodward having removed thither in March 1821, after being employed some time in making the requisite preparations. Not long afterwards his health failed; and the Missionaries thought he had better remove to Batticotta. This was accordingly done in August; and Mr. Spaulding immediately succeeded him, as resident of the station, and superintendent of its concerns. The journal of Mr. Spaulding was promised in the last letters, but has not yet been received.

This appears, that the missionaries in Ceylon, beside performing the general duties of evangelists and pastors, educate 57 heathen children in their families, and superintend 24 free schools, containing 1149 children. The whole number of their pupils is therefore 1236, of whom 49 are females. There is reason to conclude, also, that the number of children received into the families will be greatly increased, when the latest remittances and communications from this country shall have reached the place of their destination.

The Committee would mention, with expressions of gratitude to God, the peculiar favor which has been vouchsafed to this branch of missionary service. Nine promising young men, of whom three are licensed preachers of the Gospel, have already been gathered into the church of Christ. Another is propounded for admission; and others are serious and prayerful. Two female pupils have also been affected in the same happy manner. All these, and others who shall hereafter possess the same character, will be extensively employed in making known the gospel to their benighted countrymen. Is not what has taken place already, a more rapid advance in the work of evangelizing the natives, than was expected by the most sanguine of those, who knew the difficulties to be encountered? Who could have supposed, that, within five years from the first establishment of the mission at Jaffna, ten or twelve youth of both sexes, having experienced the grace of God themselves, should be diligently occupied in communicating to others those sacred truths which they had embraced as the power of God and the wisdom of God? That three of these youths with intelligent and cultivated minds and zealous hearts should be exponents of divine truth, and heralds of salvation to their brethren; and that these precious trophies of the cross should apparently be only the first fruits of an abundant harvest?—When such things have been accomplished, with-in a moderate period, let not despondency brood over any mission, commenced with reliance on divine aid, and conducted with constant reference to the divine glory.

On the whole, the labors of the missionaries in this field appear to have been attended by unequivocal marks of the divine presence and blessing. While the Christian public are called upon to unite in expressing thanks for the success now joyfully acknowledged, encouragement should be taken to prosecute the glorious work with augmented energy, and unyielding perseverance.

At Oodoville, six adults, three men and three women appear to have embraced the Gospel, and it was expected would soon be baptized and admitted to the church. The kindness of the Missionaries to the sick, during the rage of the epidemic, made a very deep and favorable impression on the minds of some of the people. There is here much encouragement.

CHEROKEE MISSION.

Several assistant missionaries have been appointed to this mission, the past year. Mr. John C. Elsworth, with his wife and sister from Vermont; Mr. Nathan Parker, wife and child from Ohio; Mr. Easton Dean and wife from Vermont; Mr. Ainsworth and E. Blunt, from New-Hampshire; and Mr. Sylvester Ellis from Vermont, have entered this field. All of them are stationed at Brainerd, except Mr. Parker, who has gone to Taloney. Mr. Elsworth has charge of the boys' school. Mr. Dean is a blacksmith and very useful to the natives; Mrs. Dean instructs the girls; all of them are in the vigor of life, and ready to perform any service allotted to them.

Station of Brainerd.

[The Report mentions the sickness of Mr. Hoyt, and of other members of the family, and the prevalence of the measles among the children and the missionaries. It then proceeds thus:]
The number of pupils in the school is somewhat less than during one or two preceding years. This diminution was occasioned partly by the establishment of other schools, which received some of the pupils from Brainerd, partly by the disaffection of a few parents, in consequence of unfounded rumours against the school; and partly by various other causes.

In the spring it was determined, that the interests of the mission would be promoted by Mr. Chamberlain's being employed in the more appropriate duties of a missionary and evangelist; and that, for this purpose, the teaching of the school in which he had been laboriously engaged during four years, must be assigned to some other person. The school was therefore assigned to Mr. Elsworth, who commenced his duties as an instructor, at the close of the spring vacation.

Mr. Chamberlain had long desired to devote more time to his office, as a preacher of the Gospel; both in the way of preparation for future usefulness, and in immediate labors for the spiritual good of the people. The care of the school, and of the boys when out of school, had not only been so great as to preclude nearly all study, but had seriously impaired a constitution naturally robust. Probably the employment of travelling through the nation as a preacher, in circuits of two or three hundred miles each, will have a restoring effect.

The girls have received very particular attention, both in regard to their becoming acquainted with the common domestic employments of women, and in regard to those studies, which are taught in the common schools of our country. The charge of their instruction lay almost entirely upon Miss Sarah Hoyt, till after the arrival of Mrs. Dean and Miss Elsworth, by whose cheerful co-operation she was greatly relieved, and enabled to devote more time to the pressing concerns of the family. The female pupils have, from the commencement of the school, been remarkable for their obedience, and aptness to learn. The highest class sustains a better examination than most girls of the same age, who have attended school constantly from their early years. While out of school, all the girls, except a few of the youngest, are diligently employed, either with the needle, or some other implement of female industry; and the alacrity with which they enter upon their various employments, is highly interesting.

It should be recorded with expressions of devout thanksgiving, that several youths have become apparently pious during a few months past, and that others are deeply serious, and anxiously enquiring on the subject of religion. Some of them are among the most promising, in regard to talents and disposition, who have been members of the school; and it may be hoped, that their industry, intelligence, and religious example, will hereafter be a great blessing to their countrymen.

The cultivation of land has been of more use, by affording the means of training the boys to habits of industry, than by yielding any considerable profit to the mission. The time of assistant missionaries has been much occupied, in the course of the preceding years, by the erection of necessary buildings. Last year, the number of efficient helpers was small; and the efficiency of these was very much diminished by the feeble health of others. During the present year, the mission has been much stronger, than at any former period; and should the different members enjoy good health, it is expected that new land will be cleared, so that the agricultural labors may be more extended & more productive than heretofore.

The mills and the blacksmith's shop, are of great service to the mission. They are not only very convenient; but they save much expense, and tend much to introduce civilization. Whenever, for instance, a Cherokee begins to enjoy the advantage of a grist mill, he abandons the practice of pounding his corn; & the same may be said with respect to many other improvements of society.

The estimate of the property of the mission, when the Corresponding Secretary was at Brainerd in May last, is summarily as follows:

Improvements of land, \$1,300
Carts, waggon, and other agricultural implements, 550
Live stock, 2,730
Saw-mill and grist-mill, 4,000
School-house, two stories high, for the girls, 1,000
Other buildings, 1,265
Mechanical tools, 420
Iron, steel, lumber, &c. &c. 485
Household furniture, loom, wheels, kitchen furniture, &c. 2,500
Library and globes, 1,000
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c. 300
Provisions on hand, 1,340

Total, \$17,390

In connexion with this estimate it should be observed, that there are collected in this little community six families, and six unmarried assistant missionaries, beside the Cherokee children and hired laborers; that the number of persons to be provided for, during the whole year, excepting a few weeks of vacation, varies from 100 to 140; and that, with the buildings now erected, the families are too much crowded for convenience or comfort.

It is proper to add, that the missionaries carried with them, as their own property freely devoted to the service, household furniture, books, and other useful articles, to the amount of many hundred dollars. These articles in their present state, are included in the preceding valuation.

The Rev. Dr. Coffin, the Rev. Mr. Anderson, and other friends from Tennessee, visited the mission last fall; and wrote to the Corresponding Secretary, expressing their satisfaction, and the deep interest which they felt in the attempts there made to promote the welfare of the natives.

Station of Taloney.

The school it continued at this station with hopeful prospects, and encouraging success.

During the summer past, there has been a pleasing attention to religion, and four or five persons have become hopefully pious.

Station of Creek-path.

There has also been uncommon seriousness at this station, under the ministry of Mr. Potter. Among those, whose hearts have been apparently affected in a religious manner, is an aged woman formerly regarded as a conjurer.

Domestic Religious Intelligence.

INTERESTING SYNODICAL REPORT.

Extract from a Narrative of the state of Religion, within the bounds of the Synod of Virginia, for the year ending Oct. 24th, 1822.

Last spring the Hanover Presbytery met at Hampden Sydney College. During their meeting, God was pleased to begin a work of grace, which has continued with little abatement. Throughout the neighbourhood general and deep impressions of divine truth have been felt; and the church at that place has been enlarged by the addition of more than fifty converts; among whom are several heads of families whose respectability and influence in society, will now, it is hoped, have a salutary effect upon their neighbors. Several students of the College have also found grace during this merciful visitation.

While the work was spreading in Prince Edward County, a similar one began in Petersburg, and gradually advanced, until between sixty and seventy were added to the Presbyterian church, and about one hundred to the Methodist church. Peculiar circumstances seemed in the sickly season to check its progress; but strong hopes are entertained that it will yet bring many into the fold of Christ.

The pastor of Norfolk church, with a few of his people, visited Petersburg in the time of the revival there, and carried home with him the same spirit. Great exertions were soon made and blessed in that church. Between forty and fifty hopeful converts are the fruits.

In Richmond, although the excitement has been less powerful, the church has received about eighty new members.

The late meeting of the Hanover Presbytery at Charlotte court-house has been attended with signs of a revival. Deep impressions of religion have doubtless been made; but the occurrence is too recent to justify more than a pleasing hope of happy consequences. In the congregations of Briery and Buffalo in Prince Edward, highly promising appearances of a revival have lately begun to present themselves.

In the town and vicinity of Lexington, there has also been a most glorious, and in this state, perhaps unparalleled outpouring of the Spirit. The symptoms of it began to appear about midsummer. An afflictive disease raged among the people, and disposed them to seriousness; a new zeal and spirit of prayer became manifest in several of the pious; but for some time the hope of those who sighed and prayed for a revival, was deferred. Gradually, however, the tokens of its approach became more manifest; extraordinary means began to be used by the fervent in spirit; prayer meetings, male and female, were instituted; the sacred flame was diffused among the devout, and ere long, many sinners began to tremble and weep. About the middle of September, the Lord's supper was administered at the church of New Monmouth, near Lexington; when fifty-five new converts came forward and nearly the whole congregation was overwhelmed with a flow of divine feeling, so solemn, so tender, so irresistibly powerful,—yet so void of enthusiasm, so decent and orderly,—that all declared their eyes had never seen, and their souls had never felt, such a day of the power of the grace of God. Three weeks afterwards, the Supper was administered in Lexington. The day of New Monmouth so far exceeded what the people had ever felt or witnessed, that they naturally distrusted the hope of seeing it like again. But the day of Lexington was not less a day of the Son of man. At least twelve hundred persons assembled, numbers from all the adjoining congregations—Sixty-one souls, (double the expected number) came and for the first time obeyed, with streaming eyes, the Redeemer's dying command, "Do this in remembrance of me."

An awful solemnity was pictured on the faces of many, but for the most part their souls were melted with the sacred fire, as when God rains fire down at his presence. On the following Sabbath, the Supper was administered at Oxford church, near New Monmouth. Here again the Holy Ghost filled the souls of the people, and 44 were added to the church.

This work of grace continues and spreads. Other congregations near Lexington are beginning to feel its power. Hopes are entertained that the

faithful will not slacken their prayers, until God shall show, in many an instance more, what the grace can do. It is also a gratifying circumstance, that several students of Washington College are brought into the church. In the last year, one hundred, and in those of New Monmouth and Oxford, about fifty each.

The facts disclosed in the narrative given to Synod of these revivals are a source, not only of joy and of gratitude to the Father of mercies, but of important instruction and solemn admonition to all the churches of God. This will appear from a consideration of the following particulars.

In those several revivals, there has been a remarkable coincidence in the material circumstances, the means which seemed to be most instrumental in their production. Most of the revived congregations had previously experienced an unusual declension of active piety, similar to that which is now observed with sorrow in some of our churches. Yet amidst the prevalent languor, there were a few whose love had not grown cold,—whose grade of active and steadfast piety showed how religion in others had sunk below its original level. A general perception of this decline and revival for its occurrence, led to the use of means for a revival.

The principal means through which the revival came, we hesitate not to say, was prayer, fervent prayer of faith. While prayer was neglected, or was sluggishly offered with indifference and wavering minds, the chill gloom of spiritual death still enveloped the people. But no sooner was the spirit of prayer and supplication poured out upon them who bowed before the throne than the Sun of Righteousness began to arise, and his vivifying influence to be felt by saint & sinner. We observe, moreover, that the increase of praying societies, and increasing devotion in secret prayers, have generally been the harbinger of a revival. Private societies of females for prayer, particularly those of Prince Edward and Lexington,—also those of young men, particularly at Petersburg and Lexington, have been like morning stars before a day of glory.

With respect to the preaching which has been so signally blessed, it has consisted chiefly in plain, direct, and earnest addresses to the understanding and heart: the doctrines mostly insisted upon were, the total depravity of mankind by nature, the guilt and danger of their unregenerate state, the necessity of the efficacy of operation of the Holy Ghost to convert and sanctify the soul, and of a simple reliance upon the merits of the crucified and Divine Saviour for justification.—A deep impression of these doctrines upon the mind characterized the views and feelings of the converts.

In many cases, sympathetic or natural feelings have doubtless mingled their influence with that of the Word and Spirit of God; but there has appeared almost nothing of what is properly termed enthusiasm:—no disorder in worship, no hasty exercise has occurred; none have been admitted to communion who could not give a reason of the hope that was in them.

Many young men, to the joy of the church, have embraced religion; children from eleven to sixteen years of age, who were not expected to have much of the nature of religion, have professed conversion, with a clearness of views and a manifestation of piety, astonishing to men, and pleasing to the grace of God: aged persons, who have spent three or four score years in sin, have in the last days of life been born again. Verily it is the work of God; human power is inadequate to the effect. The same human ability has been exerted, & had been in those past seasons exerted without such effects. Sin maintained its resist & irresistible influence over the hearts of the people. But God sends His Holy Spirit, and immediately the delusion of sin is dispelled; the habits of fifty years standing are broken; and a new character is impressed upon minds grown old and rigid in sin; the feeble mind of infancy comprehends the nature, and is sanctified by the influence, of doctrines, which are the greatest play of infinite wisdom. We repeat it, this is the work of God—the work of His grace. We therefore call upon our souls; and upon his people to render him all the praise, and to supplicate for faith and without ceasing, for the continuance & extension of the unspeakable blessing in which we now rejoice.

BOSTON RECORDER.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1822.

Domestic Missionary Society.

It is not without reluctance that we entertain this subject, because we are not altogether sensible of our incompetence to do it justice. But we succeed so far as to engage some able pen to the task of enforcing its claims on the public eye, better digested arguments, and a more copious supply of facts, the end we have in view will be attained. All that we wish, is that the Christian community may know and feel the true condition of our feeble churches. There will then be no danger of their refusing to act.

From the want of acquaintance with facts, and from misapprehension of the real object of the Domestic Missionary Society, objections have been sent to in the minds of many serious and well formed Christians. As many of these we were led to have heard stated, it will be our business to notice.

1. "There are few or no societies in Massachusetts to supply themselves with the regular administration of Divine ordinances, if they are disposed to do it." It is true that the ability of individuals as well as of individuals, depends on their positions; but not always. There is a point beyond which men cannot go,—even in supporting the Gospel. That point is, when families must suffer by any further sacrifice; it is the first duty of every man to provide for his own household, what is necessary for their subsistence. That there are many societies in Massachusetts where the few friends of religious order have fully to this point in their efforts to maintain preaching of the word is as well established a fact of the kind can be: "to their power, beyond their power they are willing of themselves" to this "work of faith and labor of love." The objector himself would admit, if he were acquainted with the extent of individual exertions in many instances that have come to the knowledge of the Directors, that more could and should be done with propriety and a good conscience, than has actually been done to maintain the privileges, in those waste places. But, it is admitted, that in the greater part of our societies, there is property enough to support the Gospel sufficiently, or in the hands of men who are generalists who felt an interest in religious men is not in such hands; however; and much to deprecate the progressing desolation of Zion, should certainly deprecate more, a law of State that would compel any man to support Congregational ministry. Through the Congregational ministry, through the Congregational ministry, God we have no such law; but every man is at liberty to connect himself with what denomination he pleases, being responsible to God for his motives & conduct. When men are of a

PORTLAND SABBATH SCHOOL SOCIETY.

This institution was formed, as we learn from the Christian Mirror, in 1816. The schools under its direction closed for the present season in October. From the reports of the Superintendents we collect several interesting facts.

In the school for children of color, there have been upwards of 60 different pupils, though many of them were necessarily prevented from regular attendance; the average number present during the season, was about 30. They have studied the smaller catechism and the New Testament, and made very considerable attainments. Many of them discovered a great "aptitude to learn"—strong powers of memory and persevering application. They were distinguished for punctuality of attendance, correct deportment, and fixed attention to the instructions given them.—It appeared manifest "that their advantages being equal, there is no difference between a colored and a white child, with regard to their capability of acquiring knowledge." There is some reason to believe that the word of God has been powerful on the hearts of some of them, and that it will prove a savor of life unto life. The female teachers are mentioned as having been particularly assiduous in the discharge of their duties.

School at the Conference room of the 2d Congregational Church. The greatest number of scholars was 183. At the close of the school there were less than 100. This diminution is attributed to the sickness of some of the teachers and the removal of others from town. \$9.52 were distributed in premiums, of which 7.50 were relinquished by the children, for the education of Indian youth. No instance of permanent seriousness is known to have occurred in this school, though it is not believed that the prayers offered and the efforts made in its behalf will be lost.

School at the Baptist Vestry.—Number of scholars 73; the greatest number 103. Some of them were careless, others attentive to the prayers & exhortations of the instructors. If a gracious change has not been wrought in any of the children, the labors bestowed on them will not prove in vain. School in Centre-Street, opened with nearly 100 scholars—after the first two months, the number was considerably reduced, owing probably to the little interest felt by parents in the objects of the school. It is remarked, that the best conduct and the best lessons are to be noticed generally in the children who have faithful friends at home. The minds of the teachers have been sometimes deeply impressed with the solemnity of their engagements—and with their dependence upon the mercy of God in Christ for a blessing on their exertions; and they have not been left without encouragement. In all the schools, the labors of the female teachers "have been constant, cheerful, and well directed."

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

Mr. Judson writes from Rangoon, under date April 20, 1822, that before his letter would arrive in this country, he should probably finish the translation of the New Testament into the Burman language. This language is spoken by 17 millions.—In the Eastern Maine Baptist Association, are 23 churches, 15 ordained ministers, one licentiate and 1494 members. 167 have been added the last year; of these, 95 were received into the church at Sedgewick. The Association have appointed a Board of Missions from their body, and recommended to the several churches an annual collection for its treasury. They also appointed the first day of January to be observed in their churches as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, for the revival of religion among them, for the increase of faithful ministers, and for the general diffusion of the gospel.—A new, scientific, literary and religious newspaper, called the "Intelligencer," is to be published at Waterville College—and is recommended to public patronage by the above mentioned Association.—The editor of the Christian Watchman laments that there is so little zeal among the Baptists of this country in the cause of missions—that they have now among all the millions of the East, but three missionaries.—Messrs. Judson, Hough and Price. Yet many of the Baptists are making great and praiseworthy efforts to awaken the attention of their brethren to this subject, and we doubt not will succeed—because, where there is the spirit of piety, there is the spirit of missions.—"The Baptist Convention of the State of New-York and its vicinity" met at Whitesborough, Oneida County, on the third Wednesday of October. Delegates were present from five Associations—the Delegates of three other Associations failed of attending—several Elders and brethren of individual churches, were present and invited to a seat in the Convention. Reports highly satisfactory, from several Associations and Missionary Societies were read. The Constitution of the Convention was put into the hands of a Committee for revision—Their Report was afterwards accepted. The objects of the Convention are, to promote Domestic Missions, in North America, Literary and Theological Institutions, Indian Reform, and other important measures for the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom. Its officers are a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and fifteen Trustees.—Among the resolutions adopted at this meeting, was one, recommending that the Associations form themselves into benevolent societies, and that each Church raise as much as its benevolence shall dictate, annually, and forward the amount, to the Association with which it is connected—and another, on opening a Correspondence with the General Baptist Association for the State of Georgia, and with the State Convention of the Baptist Denomination in South Carolina. An able address to the Christian public has been prepared and published, agreeably to vote of the Convention, in relation to its important objects.—The Revival at Greensburgh, Penn. progresses—36 were added to the Church at a late communion—the whole number added since June last, is 108. The prospects of other Churches in the vicinity are flattering. This work of God seems to have been advanced chiefly by the instrumentality of what is called a "visitation of the Churches," by ministers going out "two and two" in company.—The sermon preached by Rev. Mr. Jennings at the late organization of the Mission Family, in Pittsburgh, will soon be published. It is spoken of in high terms by the editor of the Pittsburgh Recorder.—The Ottawa Mission Family have arrived safely at Fort Meade, near their destined residence. Such of the Indians as had been seen by the family appeared friendly.

DWIGHT'S THEOLOGY.

We are happy to learn that the family of the late President Dwight have made arrangements for the publication of a second edition of this work. No less than six editions, as we are informed, have already been published in England and Scotland: two of them from *Stereotype Plates*, and one of these in quarto; while only one edition has as yet been issued in this country. Mr. Covert the publisher of *Dwight's Theology*, is to publish the *Theology*; and, from the proofs of fidelity already given by that gentleman, the public may rest assured that his Conditions will be exactly complied with. We recommend to such of our readers, as have not got the work, to subscribe for it, as not one of those works which will be offered at a discount, or sold at auction. The terms are exceedingly low.—The work will be issued in four volumes, at \$10; while the present price of the first edition is \$15. [Communicated.]

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FOREIGN.

Dr. Annot, a celebrated physician, who attended Bonaparte in his last illness, and assisted in dissecting his body after death, has published a pamphlet to prove that his fatal disease could not be attributed to the climate, but to an hereditary complaint, which would have been equally fatal had he resided at Montpellier.—The Turkish Government has refused to send a minister to the Congress at Verona, and solemnly protested against the interference of European Sovereigns in their contest with the Greeks.—The last advices from Brazil state that Don Pedro had been proclaimed Emperor, and had declared war against Portugal. A regiment of Portuguese regulars had joined his standard, and he has offered a bounty of 60 dollars to every soldier who followed their example. The whole of the coast of Brazil, with the exception of the cities of Bahia and Pernambuco, is in possession of the party in favor of a government independent of Portugal. They are composed of some native Portuguese, a large proportion of the native citizens from European stocks, and the whole body of the Brazilian Creoles or Indians. They are opposed by the Portuguese troops, and many of the office-holders and their partisans. The population of Brazil is said to be about two millions, and it is thought that Portugal cannot conquer them. A letter from Para states that the Prince, or Emperor of Brazil has sent an express to Lord Cochran to come round and take command of the Brazilian navy. At Rio the new flag was hoisted.—A letter from Havana, dated Nov. 20, mentions that Havana was blockaded by a pirate in sight of the Moro, the captain had sent a message into Havana, to Capt. Brooks of the brig Elizabeth Ann, of Philadelphia, that he would have him, if he had to follow him to the Delaware.—The same letter says, we have a report to day that the British sloop of war Tyne has had a fight with the pirates in Liguapo Bay, and taken 29 prisoners. The British lost 12 killed, besides wounded. The loss of the pirates not known, but supposed to be 40 or 50.—The Columbian flag, it is stated in a Jamaica paper, has been hoisted at Old Providence, San Andreas, and the Coral Islands.—A St. Thomas paper, as late as the 8th ult. mentions the death of Lieut. Newcomb on the 4th, and his remains were interred next morning with military honors.—Accounts from Smyrna are of a contradictory nature, but, on the whole, we should infer from them that the Greek tide of prosperity is still flowing. In the Morea the Turks have been beaten in almost every action, notwithstanding their superiority in numbers and munitions of war.—A misunderstanding has taken place between the Turkish fleet at Patras, and a small squadron of British vessels of war, who had anchored in front of the Turks, and demanded recompense for injuries committed by them on an Ionian vessel under the protection of the British flag.—Mr. Canning, the British minister, has declared in answer to an application of the Portuguese minister on the subject, that the British government would never suffer that Portugal should be attacked on account of its political opinions.—The affairs of South America do not wear a very pleasant aspect. A American property to a large amount has been sequestered at La Vera Cruz, by order of "His Imperial Majesty," and a civil war seems impending. Lima is afflicted with civil commotions. The minister of state, Meno Agudo has been arrested for endeavoring to procure signatures to support his own coronation of that of San Martin. They likewise accuse him of embezzling two millions of dollars, and it is said that he has declared Peru a confederate Republic with Colombia. This occurrence was preceded by the confiscation of the palace, and all the papers of the ministers of war, revenue and state, with only a few exceptions of the latter, were consumed.—It has been insinuated in the National Intelligencer, that an idea is entertained at Washington of its being the intention of Great Britain to take possession of certain places in the Island of Cuba, with the ostensible purpose of preventing the ravages of pirates.—No less than forty-two coaches run daily between London & Brighton.—M. de Neuville, lately French minister at Washington, is appointed Ambassador to Constantinople.—The Turks destroyed 60 villages at Cyprus, and in many instances burnt the inhabitants in their own houses.

DOMESTIC.

The last stone of the canal, from Lake Champlain to Hudson river, was laid on the 28th ult. by Gov. Clinton. There are 46 miles of Canal on this route, and 151-2 of improved natural navigation. There are 21 Locks, and the work was commenced June 10, 1818.—Professor Cleveland, of Bowdoin College, has published a circular, in which he requests that artists and mechanics of Maine to present the College with models of newly invented and other machines, which have been successfully employed in the useful arts.—It is thought that a pretty large majority of the two Canadas is in favor of a union between those Provinces, under one government.—A law has passed the Legislature of New-Jersey, to incorporate a company for carrying on the whale and seal fisheries, and for banking purposes, at Perth Amboy.—A Vermont paper says, "It is seldom if ever we have seen the commencement of December with so little frost. The earth has not yet been whitened with snow. For a month past the weather has been unusually warm for the season.—The rains though heavy, have been warm, and have uniformly terminated with mild weather.—A writer in a newspaper printed at St. Augustine, East Florida, states that the condition of several fields of sugar cane in the vicinity of that town, must certainly remove every doubt of the fitness of the soil of the Province for the production of sugar. He asserts, as a West Indian, that the plants all appear as healthy and vigorous, as on the finest estates in Jamaica.—The National Intelligencer informs, that workmen, builders and carpenters particularly, are, and will be all this winter, in great demand there, and at other points in that neighborhood. This information may be useful to such as are out of employ in the Atlantic States, and may wish to make an expedition of a winter in the South.—The National Intelligencer says, that there were more than thirty applicants for the situation of Clerk of the House of Representatives. The salary is 3000 dollars.—A meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, was held on the 24 inst. for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of a Canal from the Delaware to the Chesapeake.—The Pennsylvania Legislature met on the 3d inst. at Harrisburgh.—Mr. Griffith of Burlington, N. J. states that the practicing members of the bar, in the United States, amount to more than six thousand. He has the names and places of residence of those who were practicing in this country in 1821.—Maine had 217. Massachusetts 521, New-Hampshire 204, Vermont 230, Connecticut 273, New-York 1391, New Jersey 184, Pennsylvania 417, Delaware 32, Maryland 175, Virginia 483,

Kentucky 307, Ohio 204, Georgia 157, Louisiana 106. The whole number in these states 4341. It was supposed that the number in the other states was at least 1000.—105 convicts have been sent to the Virginia penitentiary the present year.—The number of students in the University of Georgia, is one hundred and twenty.—A man by the name of William Crawford, of Washington county, Penn. shot his son, Henry Crawford. This case, says the report, appears to embody in it the evidence of the most awful wickedness and depravity, which we recollect ever to have recorded. A father inhumanly his guilty hands in the blood of his own son, for the offence of having protected & befriended his helpless mother.—Mr. James England, formerly of Montreal, being on board a steam boat, and in the engine room, carelessly threw back one of his arms, so that it came in contact with the fly wheel, which instantly drew his whole body between the wheel and casement, and crushed him in such a shocking manner that he survived the accident but a few hours.—The Lycoming Gazette informs us that Jacob B. Vanater, in hunting for wolves, encamped for the night by a fire which he had kindled. About midnight his dogs made a sudden leap which awoke him, and about six yards from his head engaged some animal, which from his voice he soon found to be a panther. The fire was nearly out, and he could not see the dog, nor panther, but found they were engaged—one of the dogs proved victorious and killed the panther, which was nine feet long. The dogs were badly wounded, but are likely to recover.—Mr. James Little, residing near Auburn, N. Y. was accidentally killed on the night of the 16th ult. On his way home from the village, in a one horse wagon, he lost the track of the road, ran off a bank; his wagon upset and fell, together with a bag or two of flour on him. In this situation he was found in the morning dead. He was left a wife and three small children.—Capt. Wm. H. Allen of the U. S. Navy, was lately killed in an attack on a Piratical Vessel in the West Indies, which vessel was captured by the Alligator under the command of Capt. Allen. The death of this officer has excited a very powerful sensation, which will probably lead to strong measures for the apprehension of his murderers, and the destruction of the West India marauders, who have so long preyed on our commerce, and murdered our citizens. The Alligator has since been wrecked at sea, but the crew were saved.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The 2d session of the 17th Congress commenced on the 3d inst. The Message of the President was received and read, and 3000 copies of the Message and documents were ordered to be printed. The Message relates to the happy termination of our commercial differences with Great Britain and France; the good condition of our finances; the necessity of defensive preparations; the appearance of revolutions favorable to the progress of liberty in Spain, Portugal, &c. The struggle of the Greeks is adverted to, and a hope expressed that they would be able to recover their independence, and resume their equal station among nations. The piracies in the West Indies are mentioned, and it is stated that the efforts of the United States to suppress them have had a salutary effect. The malady at Pensacola is deplored, not only on account of the loss of many valuable citizens, but its effects in checking arrangements, which promised to promote public utility and harmony with the Indians. Lead mines are mentioned as connected with the public defence, and the appointment of an agent skilled in mineralogy to superintend them recommended. Consoling views of our manufactures are exhibited, and it is intimated that a further augmentation may now be made of the duties on certain foreign articles. It is observed that "When we see a civil war, of the most frightful character, raging from the Adriatic to the Black Sea; that strong symptoms of war appear in other parts, proceeding from causes, which, should it break out, may become general, and be of long duration; that the war still continues between Spain and the independent governments, her late provinces in this hemisphere; and that it is likewise menaced between Portugal and Brazil, in consequence of the attempt of the latter to dismember itself from the former; and that a system of piracy of great extent is maintained in the neighbouring seas, which will require equal vigilance and decision to suppress it; the reasons for sustaining the attitude which we now hold, and for pushing forward all our measures of defence with the utmost vigour, appear to me to acquire new force." Rev. Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, of the Presbyterian persuasion, was chosen Chaplain to the House of Representatives. Matthew St. C. Clark, was chosen Clerk of the House on the eleventh ballot.

DEATHS.

In Boston, Mrs. Olive Hunt, wife of Mr. Thomas H. aged 32; Hartwell, youngest son of Mr. Ezra Lincoln, 20 mo.; Horatio, son of Capt. Henry Valentine, 7; Jane Drinkwater, 21; Mr. Peleg Pitman, 49, formerly of Newport; James, son of Mr. James G. Caswell, 2 y. 4 mo.; Emeline Jewett, 5; Mr. Charles M. Parker, 35; Mr. Isaac Underwood, jun. 26; Mr. Joseph Sheld, 30. On Wednesday, ISAAC RAND, M. D. aged 80. In Medford, REV. DAVID OSOOND, D. D. In Charlestown, Francis Rhodes, youngest son of Thomas J. Goodwin, Esq. 14 mo.; Mrs. Margaret Blanchard, 39.—In Medford, Master Octavius Brooks, 9, youngest son of the Hon. P. C. Brooks.—In Braintree, Mrs. Elizabeth French, 84, consort of the late deacon Moses French.—In Salem, Capt. Abel Lawrence, 68; Mr. Joshua Cross, Jr. 45; Mrs. Hannah Safford, 84.—In Beverly, Mr. Israel Trask, 26.—In Hingham, Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. Reuben Hersey, 64.—In Littleton, Mass. Widow Mary Pollard, 49, formerly a resident of Boston. In Dudley, Mass. Mr. Joseph Lyon, of the firm of Nathaniel Lyon & Co. 35.—In Conway, Mr. William Warren, 82.—In Southampton, Mr. Enos Kingsley, 83.—In Stamford, Conn. Col. Alexander Mills, 61. He was in the Revolutionary War nearly from the beginning to the end.—In Gloucester, on the 28th ult. Capt. Ebenezer Cleveland, 68, a veteran of Bunker Hill.—In West Newbury, Miss Mary Hills, 90.—In Hamilton, widow Mary Kilham, 84.—In Andover, Mr. Phoebe Faulkner, 63.—In East-Bridgewater, Mr. Isaac Keith, 64, a soldier of the Revolution.—In Springfield, Mrs. Kezia, wife of Maj. Moses Chapin, 56.—In Harvard, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Barnard, wife of Mr. Samuel B.—In Phillips, Mrs. Pallace Lombard, wife of Capt. Levi W. Lombard.—In Brattleborough, Col. Henry J. Blake, 31.—In Cambridge, Augustus D. Chamberlain, only son of Mr. Ephraim Chamberlain, 1 y.—In Fitzwilliam, N. H. Mrs. Mary, relict of the late Benjamin Davison, 74. In Dublin, N. H. between August 29, and Nov. 29, Miss Sally Child, 24.—Mr. Alexander Emes, 18 Ednah B. Cobb, 24.—Capt Samuel Mason, 52.—Mr. Luke Belknap, 35.—Mr. Nathaniel Watts, killed in a well by the accidental explosion of a rock.—Mr. Seth Cobb, 26.—Mr. Daniel Albert, 96.—Miss Harriet Mason, 17.—Miss Rachel Mason, 15. Drowned—at sea, Samuel Somes, of Boston.

CHOICE GIFT FOR YOUTH.

JUST received, and for sale by JAMES LORING, Price 63 cents, with a Frontispiece.—THE HAND OF PROVIDENCE, manifested in a Faithful Narrative of Real Facts, illustrative of its punishment of vice and reward of virtue; interspersed with Genuine Anecdotes and suitable Reflections.

FAVORITE CHRISTMAS ANTHEM.

JAMES LORING has for sale, at his Music Book Store, No. 2, Cornhill—WHITTAKER'S NATIVITY: the words Dr. Collier's Hymn, beginning, "In Heaven, in Heaven, the rapturous Song began," &c. This Anthem is contained in the 10th number of the Old Colony Collection of Anthems. Price \$3 per dozen. Also, as above, HANDEL'S GRAND HALLELUJAH CHORUS, Price 12 cts per dozen. Dec. 14.

LEATHER, BOOTS & SHOES.

FIVE hundred Hides Philadelphia Seal Leather; 250 do Horse Hides; 1000 Sheep Skins, 80 dozen Morocco, Linings, Bindings, and Calf Skins; Red Leather, from Tanneries in this vicinity; 400 pair Men's and Boy's best thick Boots, warranted equal to any ever offered in this market and calculated for winter wear. Also, an extensive assortment of Gentlemen's fine Boots & Shoes and all kinds of Shipping Shoes, for sale on good terms by JOSIAH HAYDEN and JOSIAH WRIGHT, WAREHOUSE, under the firm of HAYDEN & WRIGHT, No. 18, Merchant's Row. 2m Dec. 14.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FURNITURE.

BY WAY OF WINDING UP THE YEAR.

GRIDLEY & BLAKE will sell the remainder of their fall stock at from 5 to 10 per cent less than their former low prices—Consisting of Grecian Card Tables, Common, do.; Dining and Pembroke, do.; Grecian Couches, Sofas, Side Boards, Bureaus, Secretaries, Ward Robes, Bedsteads of all kinds, Fancy and Bamboo Chairs, Rocking, do.; Brass Fire Sets, Looking Glasses, Portable Desks, Rose Blankets, Willard's best Time Pieces, Book Shelves, Fancy Bellows and Brushes, &c.

Also, 3000 lb. Live Geese Russia Geese, half Down & Common Feathers, 20 Feather Beds and the most extensive assortment of Rich and Common Mahogany that is to be met with in the city. Were House, No. 28, Cornhill, 4w Dec. 14.

DAYS ACADEMY.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the winter quarter will commence on Wednesday the 18th inst. Instruction will be given in English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Use of the Globes, Latin and Greek Languages, Geometry, Surveying, Navigation, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, History, Rhetoric, Logic, Elements of Criticism, Composition, and, as occasion may require, in other branches usually taught in Academies. Tuition for the first three branches 25, and for the others 33 cents per week. Admission, any time during the quarter. It is desirable, however, that all who think of attending, should commence with the quarter. Board in respectable families, from \$1 25 to \$2 00 per week. Provision has been made, to defray the whole expense of Beneficiaries of the A. F. S. at \$1 60 per week. It is presumed there will be no cause of dissatisfaction for the want of due attention.

JOHN PRICE, Preceptor.

Wrentham, Dec. 6, 1822. 50*

MORSE'S SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY.

A New System of Geography, Ancient and Modern, for the Use of Schools, accompanied with an Atlas, adapted to the work. By JEDIDIAH MORSE, D. D. and SIDNEY E. MORSE, A. M. A new Edition—to which is added, besides other important improvements, a Concise System of Ancient Geography; and the Statistics of the United States compared with the late Census. Published by RICHARDSON & LORD, 75, Cornhill, Boston.

The aim of the authors of this work, has been to give such a view of Geography as will leave a deep & abiding impression on the mind. For this purpose each Continent is introduced by describing all the great outlines—the mountain lines—the river lines—and other grand features. The principal points being thus fixed in the mind, the pupil is then led to a particular view of each country. In this part of the Work, instead of a dry catalogue of names, thrown together without reference to any order, a connected view is given of each country—such a view as is calculated to make the study interesting, & at the same time to leave durable impressions. The Work concludes with General Views, containing much valuable information on a great variety of interesting subjects, & calculated, by obliging the student to go over the world again & again, for different purposes, to fix all the important facts more firmly in his memory. The difference both as it regards pleasure and profit, between the study of Geography on this plan, and the common method, can only be felt by those who have experienced both.

To show the value of the whole in the estimation of several most respected gentlemen who have examined it, we annex the following Recommendations.

Having examined, as extensively as our engagements would permit, "A New Abridgement of the American Universal Geography," by Jedidiah Morse, D. D. and Sidney Edwards Morse, A. M. we have no hesitation in saying, that we think it possesses great merit. With a labour which Authors rarely bestow on new editions, this work appears to have been entirely re-written, and that with much care and ability. The simplicity and brevity of its style—the various and interesting matter which it contains—and the excellency of its arrangement must make it very valuable, not only as a school-book for youth, but as a convenient manual for occasional use to men of reading. The System of Questions running through the Work, and the General View, at its close, must greatly increase its usefulness to learners in Geography. The map of the United States, which is given as a specimen of the proposed Atlas, is executed in a superior style of workmanship. F. PORTER, L. WOODS, J. WERNICK.

Theological Seminary, Andover, July 19, 1822.

[See Review in the Recorder, Sept. 29, 1821.] From Silliman's Journal of the Arts and Sciences, published at New-Haven.

Notice of Morse's New School Geography and Atlas—Richardson and Lord, Boston. The present edition with much labour and care has been taken into a new draft, and all the modern improvements of importance have been introduced. In this Work the World is represented under three distinct views.—1. An introductory view of each quarter or grand division of the globe. 2. A view of each country in detail. 3. General views, or Recapitulations. The General Views occupy about one third of the Work, and constitute the feature which particularly distinguishes it from former editions, and which gives it a decided preference over other School Geographies. All that is important relating to the population, commerce, literature, religion, &c. of the countries of the world, is here contained, explained by remarks, and accompanied by questions, so as to render it easy for the youth to understand. The General Views are followed by fifty pages of Questions on the Maps of the Atlas. The Atlas contains 8 Maps, viz. Of the Globe, Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, the United States, & the British Islands. These are corrected by the Authors, & are very neatly engraved and colored.

This Compend of School Geography, we understand from the Public Report of the Superintendent of Schools in the state of New-York, has been examined by him, and recommended for general use in the schools throughout that state. So far as our knowledge extends, we think his judgment and decision wise. And that the work will prove extensively beneficial.

Extract of a Letter from Rev. Frederick Bealy, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, to the senior Editor.

"I have received with pleasure your School Geography and Atlas, and shall recommend in future the use of it, in preference to any I have seen. I think it contains more useful information compressed in a small space, than any other Volume of the kind I have ever met with."

Extract of a Letter to the Senior Author, from Rev. Asa Lyman, dated, Morristown, 17th June, 1822.

"Rev. & Dear Sir.—I have now only just time to say to you, that I have examined your late edition of Geography and Atlas—and am pleased with it, and immediately introduced it into my Academy. I have since ordered every one that has occasion to get a new Geography, to procure yours, and have determined to make use of no other. I say to you, that I like it better than any other. You have hit the nail on the head. The plan is such as pleases me. Your Atlas is admirable. I have no doubt but that it will be generally received. I recommend it above others wherever I have opportunity."

POET'S CORNER.

From the Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

THE MISSION SHIP.

With Missionaries for the Sandwich Islands.

Softly blow ye favouring breezes!
Winds of heaven! propitious smile—
Speed the tall ship o'er the ocean,
Safely to her destin'd isle.

Now she rides the bounding billow,
Proudly urging on her way:
HE who holds the storm is with her,
GOD, the Missionary's stay.

Fathers! faint not, those departing
To a friendless heathen shore,
Go to toil 'mid scenes of peril,
Where Immanuel will be before:

Mothers! weep not, these, your offspring,
Bound to yonder pagan coast,
Go to reap the martyr's laurel,
Go to seek the poor and lost.

Who are these that haste to greet thee,
King of men! in gathering clouds?
Who are these that fly to meet thee,
Rapidly as summer's clouds?

Lo! the ships of Tarshish bearing,
Nobler freight than Ophir saw,
Thither where the isles are waiting,
Waiting the Messiah's law.

Roll, Pacific! roll thy billows,
Proudly to the whistling wind;
On thy bosom float a treasure,
Richer than remotest Ind!

Waft it quickly! O! ye breezes!
Winds of heav'n propitious smile!
Speed the tall ship o'er the ocean,
Safely to her destin'd isle.

MISCELLANY.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Mr. WILLIS.—Will you insert in your paper for the benefit of the Education Society, the following list of annual subscriptions to the *Berkshire Auxiliary Education Society*, dated August, 1822.

Edward D. Griffin, Williamstown, annually,	\$10 00
Chester Dewey, do, do,	5 00
Ebenezer Kellogg, do, do,	5 00
John Wright, do, do,	10 00
Timothy & Jonathan P. Whitman, do, do,	10 00
Israel Jones, Adams, the avails of half an acre of corn or potatoes,	2 00
Benjamin Skinner, Williamstown, annually,	2 00
Chesney Taft, do, do,	2 00
Christopher Penniman, do, do,	2 50
Chester Balch, do, do,	2 00
Aaron Foster, a dona. one acre of woodland,	3 00
Samuel Smith, Williamstown, annually,	5 00
Charles A. Dewey, do, do,	5 00
Asa Northam, do, do,	3 00
Timothy Ware, av. of half an acre of corn, Samuel Kellogg, av. of 1-2 acre, tillage land, James Mencham, Williamstown, annually,	5 00
John Hickcox, do, do,	2 50
Thomas Cox, do, do,	1 50
Mrs. Lucy Whitman, a life subscription,	10 00
Mrs. Ruth Benjamin, do, do,	10 00
Lyndon A. Smith, Williamstown, annually,	2 00
Daniel Noble, do, do,	5 00
Samuel Burbank, do, do,	2 00
El Northam, do, do,	3 00
Deodatus Noble, av. of 1-2 an acre of land,	
Edwin W. Dwight, Richmond, annually the avails of half an acre of corn,	
S. O. Cogswell, do, do,	
Walter Cook, do, do,	
Wm. Chittendon, & Wm. H. Stocomb, the tillage of one acre of corn,	
Abram West, the avails of half an acre of corn or potatoes,	
Zebulon Bacon, av. of 1-4 of an acre of corn, A Friend, a side-board valued at \$10,	10 00
David Cadwell, Stockbridge, annually,	
Benjamin Hamilton, do. 1-4 acre of corn, A. Hyde, Lee, 1-4 acre of corn or potatoes, E. Wheeler, G. Barrington, 1-4 acre of corn, Wm. Remond, jr. do, annually,	1 00
Allen Beckwith, do, do,	1 00
Eliza Arnold, do, do,	1 00
Salmon T. Brady, do, do,	1 00
Benajah Denham, do, do,	1 00
David Leavenworth, do, do,	3 00
Reuben Bacon, do, do,	1 00
Augustus Hitchcock, do, do,	1 00
A Friend, a donation,	1 00
Ladies in Barrington, furniture of a room, for a Beneficiary in Williams College.	
Ladies in Richmond had partially accomplished the same object.	
Ladies in the East-St. Stockbridge, do, do.	
Levi Gleason, Principal of Lenox Academy \$116 in promissory note, a donation to the parent Society.	
Mr. Gleason also made very liberal proposals relative to the instruction of Beneficiaries, in the Academy under his care.	
Isaac Curtis, Isaac Curtis, jr. David Curtis, Ocran Curtis, Heman Whittlesey, Joab Plumb, Daniel Churchill, &c. gentlemen composing the North School District in Stockbridge, readily consented to share with others composing that district, the expense of supporting one Beneficiary, while fitting for college in Stockbridge Academy, so soon as a suitable one could be found.—The families in the South District, together with those in the East & Centre Districts were supporting two Beneficiaries who had been with them one year, and must remain another; the effort to obtain further aid, was not therefore extended to those families. David Cadwell, besides the subscription above mentioned, took one Beneficiary to board, time not specified.	
The families in Lenox had just finished the education of an indigent youth at Williams College, and some individuals, who had been most active in that measure, expressed the opinion, that they should now take another, if a suitable one could be found.	
Time did not permit, that the effort to enlarge the Society, should be extended to the whole country, therefore, Pittsfield, Sheffield, Windsor, Dalton and Hinsdale, towns which have done much in the cause, do not appear in this list. Though they may be expected besides what they are now doing, to do something more for the County Society by setting aside Missionary Fields.	
New Marlborough is supporting one indigent student in Williams College.	
Sandfield is supporting one of the two sons of the Rev. Mr. White, who are now in college.	
Rev. Mr. Sheldon, and his people in Lanesboro' are fitting for college one of the American Education Society's Beneficiaries.	
Lee, is doing much for the County Society, and also in educating several of her own sons for the ministry. More may be expected.	
Tyringham, Otis, and Becket, have made contributions directly to the Parent Society. In these towns an effort to get Missionary Fields set apart for the County Society would, undoubtedly, be successful.	

A RIGHTEOUS MAN.

Plato, in the second book of his *Commonwealth*, when he would represent a righteous man, giving to the world the most unquestionable testimony of his virtue, says,—"Let him be stripped of all things in this world except his righteousness; let him be poor and afflicted, and accounted a wicked and unjust man; let him be whipped and tormented, and crucified as a malefactor; and yet all this while retain his integrity." This so exactly agrees with our Saviour's condition, that had Plato not written before his time, one would have thought he had alluded to it.

SLEEP.—Alexander the Great was often heard to assert that "Sleep was one thing that made him sensible he was mortal." Mr. Baxter, with equal reason, declares, that "Sleep was a thing, attended with such excursions of the mind as fully convinced him that he was immortal."

For the Boston Recorder.

NEW-ENGLAND TRACT SOCIETY.

To each of the following persons, Agents of the several Depositories of New-England Tracts, throughout the United States; or to the successor of either of these persons, in case of his absence, by death or removal; viz.:

Lincoln & Edmunds, Boston, Mass.
Henry Whipple, Salem, Mass.
Israel Trask, Beverly, Mass.
Charles Whipple, Newburyport, Mass.
Thomas R. Appleton, Haverhill, Mass.
Ebenezer Phelps, Northampton, Mass.
Josiah Bissell, Pittsfield, Mass.
Denio & Phelps, Greenfield, Mass.
Col. Solomon Warner, Springfield, Mass.
Joseph Avery, Plymouth, Mass.
Ezra Mudge, Lynn, Mass.
Daniel Lancaster, Theol. Inst. Andover.
I. Oakes, Williams College.
William Hyde, Portland, Me.
Joseph Griffin, Brunswick, Me.
Henry Hyde, Bath, Me.
Gow & Lincoln, Hallowell, Me.
Daniel Pike, Bangor, Me.
Abiel Stevens, Eastport, Me.
T. H. Miller, Portsmouth, N. H.
Dr. Samuel Morrill, Concord, N. H.
M. Haliburton, Exeter, N. H.
S. Smith, Hanover, N. H.
Abijah Kingsbury, Keene, N. H.
Richard Boylston, Amherst, N. H.
Rev. James R. Wheelock, Newport, N. H.
George Woodward, Haverhill, N. H.
Peter Clark, Francesstown, N. H.
I. & G. W. Ward, Plymouth, N. H.
Nathan Coolidge, Windsor, Vt.
Hooker & Brewster, Middlebury, Vt.
Rev. Wm. Jackson, Dorset, Vt.
Rev. Jonathan Magee, Brattleboro', Vt.
Horace Jones, St. Albans, Vt.
Augustine Clark, Danville, Vt.
James D. Butler, Rutland, Vt.
Huntington & Hopkins, Hartford, Conn.
Nathan Whiting, New-Haven, Conn.
Lambert Lockwood, Bridgeport, Conn.
Elisha Stearns, Tolland, Conn.
Rev. James Porter, Pomfret, Conn.
Robinson & Dunham, Chelsea, Conn.
Martha Robinson, Providence, R. I.
John A. Pitman, Bristol, R. I.
D. H. Wickham, New-York City.
Merrill & Hastings, Utica, N. Y.
Abner Bryant, Buffalo, N. Y.
Rev. David M. Smith, Lewiston, N. Y.
Rev. Robert Hubbard, Angelica, N. Y.
Rev. Samuel Prime, Canastota, N. Y.
Edward Peck, Rochester, N. Y.
Rev. Phineas Smith, Brantford, N. Y.
Rev. Elisha Yale, Johnstown, N. Y.
Rev. Darius O. Griswold, Saratoga, N. Y.
Gen. Thomas B. Benedict, De Kalb, N. Y.
John Fine, Ogdensburg, N. Y.
Rev. Mr. Whipple, Plattsburgh, N. Y.
Rev. Joseph Labaree, Champlain, N. Y.
Perez Hastings, Geneva, N. Y.
Henry Hyde, Catskill, N. Y.
Fitch Shepard, Hudson, N. Y.
James H. Mills, Onondaga, N. Y.
E. & E. Hosford, Albany, N. Y.
Littell & Henry, Philadelphia, Pa.
Alexander Graydon, Harrisburg, Pa.
Robert Porter, Wilmington, Del.
James & A. Douglas, Alexandria, Va.
John McPhail, Norfolk, Va.
Joseph Cowan, Staunton, Va.
Joseph Thayer, Petersburg, Va.
Nathan Pollard, Richmond, Va.
Rev. James Lawrie, Washington, Col.
Robert Ober, Georgetown, Col.
Abraham Stevens, Fayetteville, N. C.
Thomas Brownrigg, Edenton, N. C.
William Shaw, Raleigh, N. C.
Elisha Michel, Chapel Hill, N. C.
Joseph Tyler, Charleston, S. C.
Thomas L. Paine, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Rev. Robert G. Wilson, Chillicothe, Ohio.
Mrs. B. Putnam, Marietta, Ohio.
Alexander Graham, Bowling-Green, Ken.
Rev. David A. Sherman, Knoxville, Ten.
Rev. Nathan S. S. Beaman, Mount Zion, Geo.
Samuel S. Spencer, Natchez, Miss.
Rev. Salmon Giddings, St. Louis, Missouri.
John I. Deming, Detroit, Mich. Ter.
Maj. Matthew Irvine, Green Bay, Mich. Ter.
William Hedge, Montreal, L. C.

SIR, (or MADAM).—You have kindly taken it upon you to transact an important part of the business of the New-England Tract Society; and on your faithfulness in discharging the trust reposed in you, the interests of this Society very much depend. A Depository, unless its concerns are well managed, is, as you must know, a dead weight upon this Society. If the Tracts you hold are laid aside in some obscure place; and the friends of religion around you scarcely know that you have a Depository; or if they know it, cannot be supplied by you—then you are holding the property of this Society, and of the Lord, in a state of inaction; in which it is bringing in no income, and doing no good. Is the Treasury of the Lord yet filled so full by the benevolent, as to admit of this?

Permit me to propose a few inquiries in relation to this subject? Have you a case, with a separate apartment for each No. If not, the friends who call for Tracts will not be accommodated without difficulty to themselves and to you. The case of Tracts should, if practicable, occupy a prominent place, where it will remind those who come in, that they can here purchase a good sermon of 20 pages, for 2 cents, or the Swear's Prayer for less than half a cent. The purchaser should then be provided with a list of Tracts; and should determine with himself, before he occupies your time, what particular Tracts he wants, and how many of each number. The business can then be transacted with ease and despatch.

Have you the late numbers of Tracts? The whole number is now one hundred and forty-six. Many persons who have become familiar with the former numbers, will wish for the *New Tracts*—and it is necessary to suggest that in orders sent to the General Agents for Tracts, the particular numbers which are wanted in your Depository, should be carefully specified. Through a neglect of this particular, Tracts have in many instances been sent to a Depository, with which it was already well supplied; and others have been withheld, for which calls were continually made, and of which the Depository was entirely destitute.

Have you made punctual remittances of money to the General Agents? If your accounts are of long standing, you are keeping money in your hands, which should be sacredly devoted to the interests of Christ's kingdom; and constantly employed in his service. Besides your life is uncertain; and when you are gone, perhaps no one will come into your place, who will have the ability, and the energy, and the heart, to take care of this sacred property.

The friends of the New-England Tract Society are actively engaged in promoting its interests and usefulness. But all the good they can effect, must be effected chiefly through the medium of the Agents of the various Depositories; and it is in your power to forward the work with spirit, or to retard it.

The vital interests of the New-England Tract Society, demand that in any place, there either be no Depository, or a Depository well supplied with Tracts, so arranged as to be convenient to the purchaser; and that due returns be made to the General Agents. If the Depository of which you have taken charge, is needed, then it should be in such a state as to answer the design of a Depository—if it is not needed, then it should be given up, and a settlement be speedily made with the General Agents. There must in no case be ground for this objection to forming Auxiliary Societies, "We have sent again and again to the Depository, and find there only a few Tracts, from which all the most interesting have been selected."

You perceive that the interests of the Society and of Zion are involved in your fidelity. If a Depository is needed, and the providence of God forbids your continuing to take charge of it, (which it is hoped will in no instance be the case) you are requested, in making return to the General Agents, to propose as your successor, some one who will be faithful to the charge; and will be recommended by the clergyman, or perhaps others, in your town.

I have addressed you at this time, not merely to stir up your mind by way of remembrance; but to inform friends near you, that you have a Depository, and (may I not add) that they may depend in future on its being well supplied, so far as God shall open the hearts of his children to furnish this Society with the means of accomplishing its designs.

WILLIAM A. HALLOCK,
Agent of the N. E. Tract Society.

If in any case, the Agent of a Depository is deceased or absent; and no Agent is appointed to succeed him, the youngest Deacon of the Church in the Society to which the Agent belonged, is requested to consider it as devolving on him, to see that the Depository is either removed, or put in a proper and flourishing state.

All Editors of religious newspapers, throughout the United States, who favor the object proposed by the New-England Tract Society, are respectfully requested to insert the names of the Agents of Depositories, in that part of the country in which their newspaper has a general circulation.

The insertion in future, of any thing which pertains to the welfare of the N. E. Tract Society, will also be gratefully acknowledged by its numerous friends.

W. A. H.

LITERARY.

Every attempt to diffuse a knowledge of the principles of Christianity among that numerous class of men, who go down to the great deep in ships, will be hailed with pleasure by all, who possess just views of the commands and a proper zeal for the interests of religion. Such men will be pleased to hear that the Rev. Dr. ALLEN, President of Bowdoin College, has now in press a work, containing the narration of many distressing shipwrecks and miraculous escapes, interspersed with observations of a religious and moral nature. This work comprises about 350 pages octavo, closely printed. It is composed in the manner of the *Percy Anecdotes*; and from the deserved celebrity, which this gentleman's productions have already obtained, we have no doubt, but that it will be perused with interest, and to advantage, by that class of readers, for which it is intended.

The apt allusions to the care of an all-seeing Providence, and moral reflections, which pervade the work, will have a tendency to imbue the minds of its readers with habits of serious reflection, and a consciousness of their dependent situation. That the hopes of its benevolent author may be fully realized will be the ardent prayer of every

FRIEND TO THE CAUSE OF RELIGION.
Brunswick, Dec. 2, 1822.

CARDS.

The Subscriber desires to acknowledge, through the medium of your paper, the following kind attentions received, more especially from the female part of his society, during the last year, viz.:

Donations of \$40 to the American Education Society, and \$20 to the New-England Tract Society, to constitute him a life member of these institutions. He feels especially gratified, that much of these donations has been obtained by exertions made for this particular purpose, so that these appropriations have not extensively interfered with contributions raised for other objects. The many smaller and similar tokens of their affectionate regard which he has received, are remembered with emotions not to be expressed. They are the sacred trust of the soul. As he is enriched with happy recollections by the passing of their charity to its ultimate object, so may he be more happy as the medium through which the richest blessings may be handed down to them from the great Head of the Church. "God loveth the cheerful giver." May they not in any thing fall behind the Corinthian Christians, who "first gave their own selves to the Lord." "For the administration of this service not only supplieth the want of the saints, but is abundant also by many thanksgivings unto God."

Chester, Nov. 26, 1822. JOEL R. ARNOLD.

The subscriber would thankfully acknowledge the following expressions of affection and esteem shown him by the Ladies and Misses of his Society in Hampstead, N. H. viz. Some time since the Female Benevolent Society gave him thirty dollars to constitute him a member for life of the New Hampshire Bible Society.—Lately the Females, more at large, gave him twenty-five dollars and fifty cents to procure him a Cloak; and recently they have given him twenty dollars to make him a member for life of the New-England Tract Society.

May the Lord reward them in this world an hundred fold, and in the world to come with everlasting life.

Hampstead, N. H. Nov. 19, 1822. JOHN KELLY.

OBITUARY.

Died at Acton, the 19th Nov. Mr. THOMAS NOYES, aged 82.—He was a useful citizen, a kind neighbor, an affectionate husband, tender parent, an exemplary Christian, and a firm friend to his country. Lieutenant of a militia company on the memorable 19th of April, 1775; he was active in rallying his company at the call of his country, and early in the morning was at Concord, where he sustained the firing of the British forces, and on their retreat, through the day, to the vicinity of Boston. For several years a member of the legislature, and repeatedly called to share in the management of the important affairs of the town in which he lived.

On the morning of the 9th of August, 1811, returning from a journey through Littleton, about five miles from home, his horse fell and precipitated him to the ground, and by the fall he sustained an injury in the middle of the back, the third vertebrae from the head, so severe, that he had no command of the muscles of the body, than if the vital spark had fled. For more than an hour, he lay on the hard ground, until discovered by some children whom he called to him, and requested them to apprise the nearest neighbors of his helpless condition. Soon he was removed to a hospitable family, where he experienced all possible attention from the neighbors, his own family, and physicians, from Friday until Monday; when he was removed on a hand litter by his friends and neighbors to his own house. Though the paralysis, from an external cause was so severe, that for months he was unable to move his hands or feet, and for several days so insensible as not to feel the puncture of a pin; yet his mind and speech were unaffected by the extreme injury of his body, and he remained in possession of them until near the close of life. He never again recovered the use of his limbs sufficiently to walk, rise from, or retire to his bed, without generally the assistance of two persons, through the whole period of more than eleven years which he survived. In a moment, from being a very active man for his years, he was reduced to a helpless condition; and found by sad experience, that a horse was a vain thing for safety. He exhibited through his long and painful confinement, great patience, Christian resignation, without uttering a murmur against the will of heaven. He devoted much of his time to the reading of the Scriptures, which appeared to be his delight; and also devotional exercises; he waited patiently until his change came, and we trust he died in the Lord.—Communicated.

WOMAN.—Ask the youthful pupil, when after the exhibition of his acquisitions, and petit oratory, applauded by the partial audience, he receives the maternal embrace, the sweet gaze of his sisters, what his pleasures were, & who excited them?

CHRISTIAN OBSERVER.

R. & C. Williams, Cornhill Square, Boston, have made arrangements with the publisher of the *Christian Observer*, to supply the subscribers in this part of the country, and have just received No. 7, of vol. 22, for the year 1822, and the preceding numbers.

As the Boston and the New-York editions are now united, they will be published with the utmost regularity, the paper and printing will be much improved, and in these respects will compare with any periodical work in this country.—Public patronage to this valuable publication is respectfully solicited.

Conditions. The *Christian Observer* is issued in 12 monthly numbers and an appendix, making an annual volume of about 900 pages, large octavo page closely printed, price \$4 a year, payable on delivery of the sixth number. Persons disposed to obtain subscribers will be allowed 50 cts. for good names.

Lines, Twine, Cords, &c.

SAMUEL HOOD, under the City Tavern, near the Old Market, offers for sale on the most advantageous terms,

5000 lbs superior India Twine, in skeins or balls,
1000 do Shop do. do.
Whipping, English Saine, Hatter's and Apothecaries' Twine.

Log Lines, Cod Lines, Mackerel Lines, Red-Cords, Marlin, House Lines, Deep Sea Lines, and Hand Lines, Clothes Lines, and Sacking Lines,—wholesale or retail.

Any one in want of the above articles, is respectfully requested to call and examine them.
Nov. 20.

ENGLISH, FACE VELLS.

INCOLN & DANA, 5, Market-street—have for sale, just received, a beautiful assortment ENGLISH, FACE VELLS, black and white; some of them are very fine and elegant, and all double silk lace. 6w Nov. 16.

HIDES, LEATHER & OIL.

SAMUEL TRAIN & Co. No. 22, Merchant's Row—have for sale—St. Salvador, Pernambuco, Maranhao, Porto-Rico, St. Domingo, Cape de Verde, Curacao, Georgia, Calcutta, & Spanish Horse HIDES—For Cash, approved Credit, or in Exchange for Leather.—Also, Leather of all kinds, Liver Oil, &c. 6w Nov. 16.

Pure and Unmixed Feathers, that may be

GRIDLEY & BLAKE have for sale, at their

Stores, No. 20, Cornhill, & 16, Exchange-st. A fresh supply of Live Geese, Russia Geese, Half Down, and common Feathers. All of which will be sold at the lowest possible price and warranted genuine. 6w Nov. 22.

FURNITURE, Selling at Low Prices.

SAMUEL BEALE, Mill Pond Street, informs his friends and customers, that he has just received a large assortment of FURNITURE, made in fashionable style, and purchased far below the usual prices, which will enable him to sell much below the common market prices to cash customers.

200 Bureaus,	Looking Glasses,
10 Sideboards,	Brass Fire Sets,
35 Secretaries,	Belows and Brushes,
2000 Bamboo Chairs,	Ten Pieces,
150 Fancy do,	Feather Beds,
50 Card Tables,	Mattresses,
60 Pembroke do,	Children's Crisls,
20 Dining do,	Night Chairs,
20 Sofas,	Portable Desks,
12 Couches,	Writing do,
30 Wash Stands,	Bedticks and Tickings,
40 Work Tables,	Bed Cords,
30 high post Bedsteads,	Dressing Glasses,
50 Mahogany Field do,	Toilet Tables,
70 Field-stained wood do,	Bed Cornices,
50 Common Bedsteads,	Music Stools,
2000 lbs. Live Geese and common Feathers,	

Beds of all descriptions put up at short notice. St. Domingo Mahogany of all qualities.

P. S.—The above named articles comprises great assortment of all qualities of Furniture as can be rarely met with in any Warehouse, and is well worthy the trouble of any person in want, & the public may be assured, that every article will be sold at exceeding low prices for cash only.

NOTICE.

LEWIS TUCKER informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *BLINET MAKING* Business in Milton, at the shop lately occupied by Dea. Isaac Tucker, jr. and solicits the patronage of the former customers of Dea. Tucker, and assures them that all the Furniture manufactured at his establishment will be done in the same faithful, workmanlike & elegant manner that distinguished the work of the late Dea. Tucker. 6w Nov. 16.

FIRE!

THE MANUFACTURERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, recently established in the City of Boston, for the express purpose of Insuring Against Fire, with a Capital of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars, now offer so Manufacturers throughout the United States, an opportunity of insuring their property against this destructive element, (which the greatest care and strictest attention cannot always prevent, and which, in an unfortunate moment, frequently reduces affluent and independent families to poverty and distress,) at such moderate rates, as cannot fail to induce owners of factories to secure themselves against loss.

The Company are in no manner restricted as to the description of risks, but will name premiums in all cases, however hazardous, and on the most favorable terms. Not only Cotton, Woollen, and other Manufactures, will be insured at this office, but also Dwelling houses, Stores, Furniture, Goods, and Merchandise, with every other description of property subject to loss or injury by fire.

The Company take this opportunity to state the kind of information deemed most necessary to be made by the applicants, as the premiums, in a great measure, will be graduated by their representation—to wit:

Where situated? Of what materials are the buildings constructed? For what purpose occupied? How many stories are the buildings? Of what materials are the roofs? What buildings are in the vicinity? and their distances from the one to be insured? and for what purpose occupied? In what manner are the buildings heated and lighted? Whether the picker, machine shop, bleaching, dye house, &c. &c. are in, or annexed to the building? or an engine attached to the establishment? And if insurance is wanted on the several buildings belonging to the factory, each; and if convenient, the Company would wish to have a ground plot, to give them some idea of the buildings to be insured.

As the Company will not for the present, take more than twenty thousand dollars on any one risk, and possessing an ample capital, give undoubted security to the assured.

Persons desirous of insurance, who may reside out of the city, by forwarding their applications, by mail, or otherwise, to the Secretary, may be assured the same will meet with immediate attention.

SAMUEL HUST, Secretary.

Office, No. 21, State-street, Boston.

THE Subscribers having been appointed Commissioners to examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of Col. James Thayer, late of Quincy, deceased, hereby give notice that they will attend that business at the public house of Mr. Daniel French, in said Quincy, on the first Mondays of the ensuing months, of December, February and April, from four to six o'clock, P. M.

DANIEL SPEAR, }
MOTTRAM VREY, } Commissioners.

Quincy, Nov. 13th, 1822.

EVANGELICAL INSTRUCTOR.

DESIGNED for a Reading Book, in Schools and Families; dedicated to the Massachusetts Peace Society.—By WILLIAM COLLIER, Second Edition.—Price 37 1-2 cents single, 50 per dozen, and \$25 per hundred—size of the American Preceptor and Art of Reading.

This book comes out under recommendations of the highest authority, particularly from Rev. Dr. Miller, and Romanyn of New-York, Rev. Dr. Griffin, President, of Williams College; Rev. Dr. Baldwin of Boston; Rev. Mr. Jenks, Boston; and others, whose opinion may be relied on.

Notice to Instructors and School Committees.

THE Publishers of MORSE'S SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY, inform those Instructors who have been waiting some time for this work, that the edition in press is in such a state of forwardness that it can now be promised in the course of a few days. The delay has been unavoidable. Considerable time has been taken in again revising the whole copy, with a view, as far as possible, to bring down the various information which it contains to the latest period, and with the greatest accuracy, which the nature of the subject is capable of admitting. This edition will give the population of the United States, according to the last census, and will be enriched with a new system of the ancient Geography, the study of which has become almost universal; and in other respects will be greatly improved. The favor bestowed on the last edition of the work is sufficient proof of the estimation in which it is held. This edition it is believed will be still more worthy of approbation. About seven thousand copies have been absorbed the last season, and new editions are printing. Some of the plates in the Atlantic been re-engraved and improved.

SADDLERY WARE.

HENRY BURDITT,

Chambers over No. 7, Broad-Street. Has on hand, of recent importations, BEST AND COMMON PLATED, TIN AND JAP'D SADDLERY, together with Girths and Girth Trimmings, of every description, which will be sold at the lowest prices, for cash or good credit.

H. B. is selling out the Stock of Saddlery lately belonging to GREW & BURDITT, at reduced prices. Country dealers will find many Goods very cheap.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE President and Directors of the Merchants' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, in Boston, inform the public, that their capital stock is Three Hundred Thousand Dollars, in full paid in, and invested according to law; that they continue to make Insurance against Fire, as expressed in the policies, for sums not exceeding thirty thousand dollars on a risk.

Proposals for Insurance may be made verbally, or in writing. No particular form is necessary to be observed, but the applicant should give such a description of the premises to be insured, and such information, as may be necessary to enable the Company to make a just computation of the risk.

The circumstances that most generally affect the risk are the size and height of the building, the number of fires kept therein; the material of which the walls of the buildings are composed; the materials of which the roof is composed; whether connected with other buildings or separate; what other buildings are in the vicinity, so near as to increase the risk, and the facility with which engines, ladders and water may be obtained, in case of fire.

Some of these facts may be best communicated by a plan, which may be easily sketched in memory, by any person acquainted with the premises, with sufficient accuracy to give an idea of the relative size, situation & connexion of the buildings. Where Insurance is wanted on several buildings, it is necessary to state how much is wanted on each. The Company insure any sum on a building of property, not exceeding the full value of the insurable interest at hazard. They pay the premium, to insure something less than the full value. Insurances may be made on any kind of property, for account of the owner, and the policy assigned to any other person, as collateral security, made payable to any other person, when the policy is made.

Contingent interests may be insured, briefly described as such: as property mortgaged, or which advances have been made, or required to be incurred.—Furniture and Household Goods, as well as buildings and Merchandise, may be insured. The premium is paid in cash on receipt of the policy. The loss is paid in cash, in thirty days after proof.

The proof required is such as shall be reasonable according to the nature and circumstances of the case; and if the parties cannot agree as to what is reasonable proof, it is to be submitted to a referee, or determined by law, as the parties may prefer.

In Fire Insurance the Company